

Head strongly, rather unevenly punctate, usually with a median space clear of punctures and another above the base of each antenna. Antennæ slender, reaching a little beyond the base of the thorax, all joints longer than broad, 3rd joint about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as 2nd or 4th. Thorax wider than head, transverse, convex, as strongly but rather more sparingly punctured than the head, both with scattered inconspicuous hairs, widest in front of the middle, the sides rounded with a fine lateral carina; base and apex not bordered, all the angles rounded. Elytra elongate-ovate, not much wider than the thorax, striæ scarcely impressed, but strongly and closely punctate, intervals nearly flat, each with a median row of fine punctures rather irregularly spaced; pubescence scarcely visible except at shoulders and at apex; suture narrowly depressed just behind scutellum and on apical declivity. Legs stout, femora rather strongly thickened but not toothed, tibiæ gradually thickened from base to apex, not appreciably curved.

Length 6-7 mm.

Numerous examples.

Must be very close, *ex descr.*, to *L. rosti*, Reitt., from Kashmir, but is not deep black, and has the legs, including the femora, distinctly reddish; the anterior tibiæ straight, and the thorax apparently more strongly transverse. The colour varies from reddish testaceous to blackish piceous, probably according to the age of the individual.

Fam. Meloidæ.

Mylabris przewalskyi, Dokhtoureff.

A single specimen represents the only species amongst those found by the 1921 Expedition that was found this year also.

[To be continued.]

XXXIII.—*Previously undescribed Scolytidæ and Platypodidæ from the Indian Area.*—Part II. By Lt.-Col. F. WINN SAMPSON, F.E.S.

Platypus abruptus, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown. *Front* flat, very slightly concave over the mouth, the surface shagreened, with shallow piliferous punctures and a few longitudinal striæ below the eyes, sparsely hairy. *Prothorax* subquadrangular, irregularly

punctate and variolous on a rimose surface, especially anteriorly and laterally; the median groove short and shallow, with sloping sides, broadened and ending abruptly before the centre, an obscure ridge extending to the apex, the surface on each side of the basal groove subopaque; along the base the varioles are large. *Elytra* the same breadth as, and nearly twice as long as, the prothorax; sides subparallel, slightly broadened towards the declivity, striate-punctate, the sutural striæ formed of confluent shallow punctures, the interstices slightly convex on the basal and dorsal portions, the first five more or less granulate basally, the third almost plain at the base, the rest irregularly and lightly punctured, the whole being rugose with larger punctures just before the declivity, which is almost perpendicularly truncate, the fundus being circular, margined, subconvex, and opaque, with six longitudinal rows of large, suboval, shallow punctures on the upper third, none of which reach the apex; the broad and flattened first and second interstices become narrowed to single rows of tubercles before the centre, the second being continued nearly to the apex and curved outwards to meet the seventh; the third and fifth meet and enclose the fourth before reaching the apex, the sixth ceasing at the juncture of the second and seventh; the apical fifth of the fundus is plain except a few irregularly placed tubercles; the upper edge of the declivity is margined with short golden hairs.

Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 1.5 mm.

India: Mandalî, Jaunsar, 6000 ft. (*C. F. Beeson*), ex *Quercus* sp.

The declivity of this remarkable beetle is very similar to that found in many of the truncate forms in the genus *Xyleborus* of the family Scolytidæ, but I am not aware of any of the Platypodidæ to which it is closely allied.

Platypus curtatus, sp. n.

♂. Dark brown, the elytra darker towards the declivity. *Front* flat, dull, with shagreened surface, paler in colour on the anterior third, with a narrow, longitudinal, median impression. *Prothorax* oblong, shining, irregularly and sparsely covered with large umbilical and small punctures, especially basally, and with groups of small punctures on each side of the basal longitudinal groove. *Elytra* striate-punctate; basal margin smooth, shining, and black; the interstices flat, the third not enlarged basally, and provided with irregular biseriate punctures, becoming granulate and hairy at the gradually rounded declivity, the first interstice extending to the apex, the second becoming narrowed and

ceasing before reaching the centre of the declivity, the third and fourth coalescing at the centre, where there is a prominent tubercle, below which the surface is smooth, dull, and furnished with a few irregular tubercles representing the continuations of the interstices, the seventh interstice forming a lateral margin terminating before the apex in three or four teeth, which are plainly visible from above and give an appearance to the apex of being abruptly narrowed; the elytra are more or less broadened towards the apex and are very sparsely covered with yellow hair on the apical third; there is a narrow but plainly visible margin at the apex.

Length, 3·8 mm.; breadth, 1·2 mm.

♀. Differs from the male in size, the longer frontal median groove, the larger cordiform patch of punctures on the prothorax; the third interstice is broadened basally and transversely carinate, the declivity is without tubercles, densely covered with reddish hair, the apical depression subtriangular, the apical margin not sharply defined.

The prothoracic groups of punctures in both sexes are suboval, instead of being circular as is usual.

Pangjhora Block, Upper Tondur (C. F. C. Beeson), ex Sal felled tree.

Types in the British Museum.

Xyleborus recidens, sp. n.

Ferruginous. *Front* convex, slightly rugose, with narrow longitudinal median line. *Prothorax* longer than broad, laterally subparallel, rounded anteriorly, transversely rugose to the central transverse nodosity, posteriorly shining and punctate.

Elytra the same breadth as, and one-fourth longer than, the thorax, parallel-sided to the bluntly rounded apex, striate-punctate, the punctures clearly defined; the interstices flat, with uniseriate piliferous punctures; the first and third apically tuberculate, the third having a small but prominent tubercle one-third below the vertex of the declivity, which is abrupt and commences on the apical fourth, the second interstice depressed and plain; a few irregularly placed tubercles occur on the other interstices, the apex clearly but narrowly margined.

Length, 1·7 mm.; breadth, ·6 mm.

Khariabandar, Lower Tondur (C. F. C. Beeson), ex Sal.

Somewhat similar to *X. confusus*, Eichh., in the arrangement of the tubercles, but very much smaller, and having an abrupt declivity, smaller tubercles, etc.

Xyleborus turbineus, sp. n.

Head and prothorax yellow, the elytra a darker reddish brown. *Front* subconvex, with large but shallow punctures and a narrow, obscure, and interrupted median carina from the epistoma to the vertex; the eyes emarginate, with coarse facets. *Prothorax* oblong, declivous in front and rugose as far as the antemedian transverse elevation, posteriorly smooth and shining, with well-marked and numerous piliferous punctures; broadest anteriorly, decreasing from the rounded anterior margin to the rounded basal angle. *Elytra* very slightly broader than the base of the prothorax and one-third as long again, narrowed from the apical third to the very pointed apex, obscurely lineate-punctate, the interstices having stronger hairs than the striæ, the first being tuberculate from the base, the second from about the centre, and both ending apically in distinct spines, the first interstice having the longer one; the lateral interstices are tuberculate towards the apex.

Length, 3·3 mm.; breadth, 1 mm.

Bengal: Raja Bhat Khawa, ex Sal.

Closely allied to *X. andrewesi*, Blandf., but much larger, the apex not opaque, the sculpture of the elytra different, etc.

Xyleborus elegans, sp. n.

Pitchy black, legs testaceous. *Front* subconvex, hairy, with a longitudinal median line from the epistoma to the vertex, minutely transversely rugose on a shagreened surface. *Prothorax* subglobose and subopaque, slightly broader than long, evenly rugose as far as the transverse nodosity; the anterior edge closely but minutely tuberculate, posteriorly less rugose on a shagreened surface. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* the same breadth as, and one-fourth longer than, the prothorax, declivous from the centre, punctate-striate, basally depressed on each side of the suture, the base fringed with hair; the first interstice flat and subopaque from the declivity to the apex, the next six becoming costate before the declivity, the fourth being the most prominent, the second interstice narrowed and ceasing at the declivity, the third curved inwards towards the suture at the centre of the declivity, but outwards again before reaching the apex; the fourth is also somewhat incurved, becoming narrower and ceasing before the apex, the next three being very similar; the sides of the elytra are subparallel to the apical fourth and then rounded

to the apex; the apical margin well defined and crenulate, extending laterally halfway up the declivity.

Length, 2.1 mm.; breadth, .9 mm.

Bengal: Raja Bhat Khawa (*C. F. C. Beeson*), ex Sal twig.

Xyleborus bicolor, Blandf., var. α .

Head, legs, and prothorax yellow, the elytra dark reddish brown. *Front* subconvex, sparsely punctured, with short, obscure, median, longitudinal line over the epistoma; the eyes deeply emarginate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, the sides subparallel, slightly broader in front, the basal angles rounded, anteriorly transversely rugose as far as the transverse central nodosity, posteriorly shining and smooth, with a few minute punctures near the base especially. *Scutellum* very minute. *Elytra* the same breadth as the base of the prothorax and one-half longer; lineate-punctate, interstices flat, with uniseriate erect hairs, the sides subparallel, rounded on the apical fifth; viewed laterally, the apical declivity is abrupt, the first and second interstices tuberculate and setose, but not elevated.

Length, 1.7 mm.; breadth, .6 mm.

India: Sunderbans Div. (*C. F. C. Beeson*).

Probably only a local variety of the Japanese species *X. bicolor*, Blandf., from which it differs in the absence of the median longitudinal line on the prothorax, the shorter and more abrupt elytral declivity, and the flatter first and second interstices on the declivity, each of which differences appears to be constant.

XXXIV.—*A Revision of the Genera of the Family Liparidæ.*

By Colonel C. SWINHÖE, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.,
Member of the Entomological Society of France and of
the Bombay Natural History Society.

[Continued from p. 97.]

658. *Aroa incerta*.

Aroa incerta, Rog. Ann. Nat. Hofmus. vi. p. 164 (1891); Kirby, *l. c.* p. 921.

Taveta.

659. *Aroa luisa*.

Aroa luisa, Pag. Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Naturk. xxxviii. p. 26, pl. xi. fig. 3 (1885); Semper, Het. Philipp. ii. p. 456 (1898).

Type, Nias, in Coll. Pagenstecker, Luzon, Philippines.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 9. Vol. xi.

19